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point. But, on reflection, we shall see that there are many such realities in nature. Deep sorrow, for instance, is one of these. It is completely unextended, yet completely real. Our knowledge upon any subject is unextended in this sense (*i.e.*, it occupies no space), and so is an idea of any kind; yet knowledge and an idea are, nevertheless, very positive things and very real things,—as much so as any that have measurement of pint or inch or ounce connected with them.

24. I undertook to prove that animal natures consist as much of unextended percipients as they do of extended perceptions, and that the two classes of things cannot possibly be mistaken for one another. It is for the reader to determine whether this has been done. And, above all things, let us have among all classes of thinking men the thorough discussion of the question which a few influential critics have, to some extent, succeeded in repressing. There can be no doubt that (as they thus unconsciously admit) discussion—full and free discussion—is all that is necessary to the clearing up and recognition, even by themselves, of the vast fact here indicated in the Natural History of Man.

LACUSTRINE HABITATIONS AND PRIMÆVAL ANTIQUITIES.

I.

THE physico-mathematical class of the Imperial Academy of Vienna having resolved to establish a special commission for the investigation of lacustrine habitations (meeting July 21st, 1864), Professor Kner was appointed commissioner for Upper Austria, Professor von Hochstetter for Carinthia and Carniola, and Professor Unger for Hungary. These gentlemen reported the results of their investigations in the academical meetings of October 20th, November 3rd, and December 1st, 1864.

1. *Carinthia and Carniola*.—Notwithstanding the uncommonly high level of the waters, in consequence of the continued rains in the summer of 1864, Professor von Hochstetter succeeded in stating the existence of fragments of pottery, hazel-nuts, bones, and other traces of human settlements on the banks of the lakes of Keutschach, Wörd, Raurshelen, and Ossiach, in Carinthia. Only the first of these four lakes admitted special investigation. Nearly in its centre is a shallow place, generally four to six feet under water, and ten to twelve feet deep after protracted rains, on whose ground a number of stalks are seen, from between whose interstices half-carbonised

shells of hazel-nuts, fragments of half-hardened clay, charcoal and plenty of broken shells of *Anodonta* have been dredged out. M. Uelegitsch, who subsequently investigated this place by diggings, soon found there a considerable quantity of fragments of black pottery, with peculiar zig-zag ornamentation, half-hardened lumps of clay (apparently forced in between two sticks), a whetstone, a round plate of mica schist, and a fragment of stag's horn. Long before these diggings, remains of the stone and bronze ages had been discovered in Carinthia and Carniolia. In summer 1864, black pottery and a good number of uncommonly well-preserved Celtic bronzes (cups, scythe, knives, chisels, ornamental clasps, etc.) have been found at Heidach, Carinthia. In 1857, the digging out of a draining-ditch through the swamps near Laibach, Carniolia, had brought to light several tools made of stag's horn, a stone with a hole drilled in it, and a trunk of a large tree excavated into a *canoe*, as they are still in use on the lakes of mountainous regions. Other localities have given only negative results. The pretended remains of lacustrine habitations in the White Lake, Carinthia, are in fact of comparatively very new origin, being remains of constructions made for the purpose of trout-fishing, which was extensively practised there before and during the sixteenth century. The stalks in the south-eastern bay of the Lake of Firknitz, Carniolia, are (as is proved by historical documents) nothing but remains of a long ago decayed bridge.

2. *Upper Austria*.—The same circumstances which had acted as obstacles to Professor Hochstetter's investigations in Carinthia and Carniolia proved likewise unfavourable to those of Professor Kner in Upper Austria. The Lake of Seekirchen or Waller is in its physiognomy strikingly analogous to the Lake Pfefficon, in Helvetia, and the peat-bog connected with it may be supposed to contain remains of lacustrine habitations. The Lake of St. Wolfgang is anything rather than promising in this respect, except perhaps next to Strobl. The Lake of Atter may entitle to better prospects, the configuration of the island Litzelsberg in it being very analogous to the Isle of Roses, in the Lake of Starnberg, Bavaria. Litzelsberg has been inhabited at a very early period, and is surrounded with several hundreds of stalks, among which some may be of very ancient date, at least of the bronze age. Several hundred of seeming stalks, discovered in the Lake of Mondsee, were at first thought to be the remains of lacustrine habitations. A nearer inquiry proved these pretended stakes to be the remains of powerful *oaks*, rooted in a portion of the lake's ground, which must have been once dry land. The lake is proved by documents and traditions to have considerably lost in surface in the course of the last centuries; the submersion of this tract of once dry land

can therefore only be explained by the supposition of a change of level of the present lake bottom having taken place at a very remote (perhaps pre-historical) epoch. The same circumstance has been observed in the neighbouring lake, near Fellam Moos, only the trunks of the oaks are better preserved. Pointed stalks have been found between their roots, but there is no reason for supposing them to be coëval with the oaks, which grew on this spot when it was still dry land.

3. The investigation of the large Hungarian lakes, Balaton and Musidel, have given merely negative results. The first and largest of them is but shallow and very variable in its level; only its south-eastern border, along which a railroad is running at present, may have been in some way fit for lacustrine settlements. Since the draining operations ordered by Emperor Galerius, in the fourth century, the level of the Balaton has been continually lowering, and cultivable grounds have more and more extended on its expanse. Since 1853 a continuance of dry years has lowered the level at the rate of six feet, and the Sis-Sarvez Channel, opened in 1863, has again taken away one and a half to two feet. Notwithstanding this diminution, no traces of lacustrine habitations have been found out at any point of its banks. If such establishments have ever existed there, they must have left vestiges on the dry land, which was once part of the lake's bottom; but even there, although the ground had been necessarily moved by agricultural labours, channel digging, etc., no such vestiges have ever come to daylight. The lake of Neusiedel, now rapidly drying up to a mere swamp, has proved equally unproductive in this respect.

II.

Professor L. H. Jeitteles has presented the museum of the Imperial Geological Institute with a series of objects, found by him in an ancient peat-bog, recently laid open by diggings within the precincts of Olmitz (East Moravia). These objects are: 1-5 and 5a. Bones, out of which the marrow had been extracted. 6. Fragment of the lower jaw of *Bos sp.*, with the alveolar cavity broken up. 8 and 9. Fragments of lower jaw of *Sus sp.* (?) (certainly neither from the wild boar nor from the marsh-hog). 9a. Fragment of a bone of marsh-hog (?). 10 and 11. Nuclei of the horns of *Bos sp.* (?). 12. Metatarsal bone of a ruminant, with traces of human workmanship. 13 and 14a. Molars of *Equus sp.* (?) 15 and 16. Fragments of graphite pottery. 17. Stag (15-17, out of the peat-bed). 18. Fragment of peat. 19. Fragment of leather, and 20, carbonised wood out of the peat-bed. 21. Nucleus of a horn of (?) 22. Molar of *Bos primige-*

nus (?). 23. Piece of smelted bronze. 24. A bundle of vegetable fibres, undoubtedly prepared for tissues (fibres of flax and hemp have been found in the lacustrine habitations of Switzerland). 25. Carbonised cereals out of the peat-bed. 26. A whetstone from the same bed. 27. A fragment of pottery. 28. Peat with fragments of charcoal, probably originating from the superficial burning down of the peat-bed. 29. The photograph of a human skull, found out in the peat, together with other portions of the human skeleton.

Subsequently, Professor Jeitteles submitted another series of similar objects to Dr. Keller, President of the Zurich Archæological Society, and the first discoverer of the Swiss lacustrine habitations. Among them must be remarked: 1. A fragment of stone with traces of polishing, probably the fragment of a rather voluminous tool. 2. An earring, as they are found of the same shape in lacustrine habitations and tumuli. 3. An axe made of bone, probably of a very large animal, perhaps the urus (?), differing in nothing from those found in lacustrine habitations. 4. Wheat (two varieties) and corn—this last not yet known to have occurred in Switzerland. (*Imp. Geological Institute—Meetings Aug. 16, and Nov. 8, 1864.*)

III.

Dr. Haupt, keeper of the museum of the Clerical Seminary at Bamberg (Franconia), has lately discovered in the immediate vicinity of this city, a stratum with human remains, lying between ten and fourteen feet beneath the present surface of the soil, and overlaid by a bed of peat covered with alluvial sands. The stratum in question is a black, bituminous earth, filled with bones of bovine and cervine animals. Amidst them lie scattered human skulls and bones; fragments of pottery and glass: some bronze objects; two large idols of Reugier sandstone, of very rude workmanship, one having but four fingers on each hand; and two large trunks of trees excavated into canoes, and still containing part of their ballast, consisting of fragments of rocks known to occur around Bamberg. These canoes are the best proof of an ancient lake-basin, whose banks had been inhabited, having once occupied what is at present the valley of the Mein. Many of the bones in question are sawn asunder lengthwise. Among them have been found a *Strombus** of a recent species, and a perforated *Cardium edule* (probably procured in way of exchange-trade); and, among other vegetable remains, a great number of hazelnuts. Subsequent diggings have proved the stratum in question to be very extensive, and to be everywhere immediately overlaid by peat, and, above this, by alluvial sands. (*Imp. Geological Institute—Meeting Dec. 6, 1864.*)
